



CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR
ON THE FLORIDA COASTAL
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

1994
ANNUAL
REPORT

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PAGE 11:
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PAGE 17:
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Top: Larry Smith, Jaxport
Bottom: Dawn McMillan

PAGE 31:
Glenn M. Runyan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	1
CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	2
FLORIDA COASTAL MANAGEMENT	4
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION	6
WEATHERING THE STORM COASTAL CONFERENCE	10
COASTAL NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION	12
FEDERAL CONSISTENCY	14
SOUTH WALTON COUNTY	16
1995-97 COASTAL ACTION PLAN	18
SUSTAINABLE SOUTH FLORIDA	20
COASTAL ENHANCEMENT PROJECT	22
1993 - 1994 FUNDED PROJECTS	24
GRANTS AWARDED IN 1994	28
COASTAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE-BULLETIN BOARD SYSTEM (CIE-BBS)	30
SELECTED PUBLICATIONS	31
FCMP LEGISLATION	32
CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	34
FCMP STAFF	35

LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR, MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THE PUBLIC

On behalf of the Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management, I am honored to present our 1994 Annual Report.

Florida has participated in the federal coastal management program for almost 20 years, and these pages will show that 1994 was a year of significant activity for the Florida Coastal Management Program.

For example, the program sponsored 33 workshops around the state, reaching out to more than 950 environmental professionals and other interested citizens. These workshops presented training in issues from water quality to fisheries management, from wetlands permitting to land acquisition. Indeed, more than 265 people attended FCMP's nationally recognized coastal conference, *Weathering the Storm*, held in Jacksonville in September, and learned the latest information on such diverse topics as preparing for disasters, managing resources, coastal-dependent development, and information exchange.

In addition, the quarterly newsletter, *Coastal Currents*, communicated information on critical issues to more than 3,200 readers. The Coastal Information Exchange-Bulletin Board System continues to provide easy access to coastal-related information free of charge to computer users across Florida.

Furthermore, the FCMP administered 31 grants to local governments, state agencies and universities, water management districts, regional planning councils, and port authorities, totaling more than \$1.6 million dollars in federal funds (\$3.2 million, including matching funds). And, the program reviewed 851 federal activities for consistency with the FCMP.

All of these activities are designed to further the mission of the Florida Coastal Management Program, "to manage, preserve and sustain the diverse coastal resources of Florida." We invite you to share our quest.

JOYCE TAYLOR

CHAIR

CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

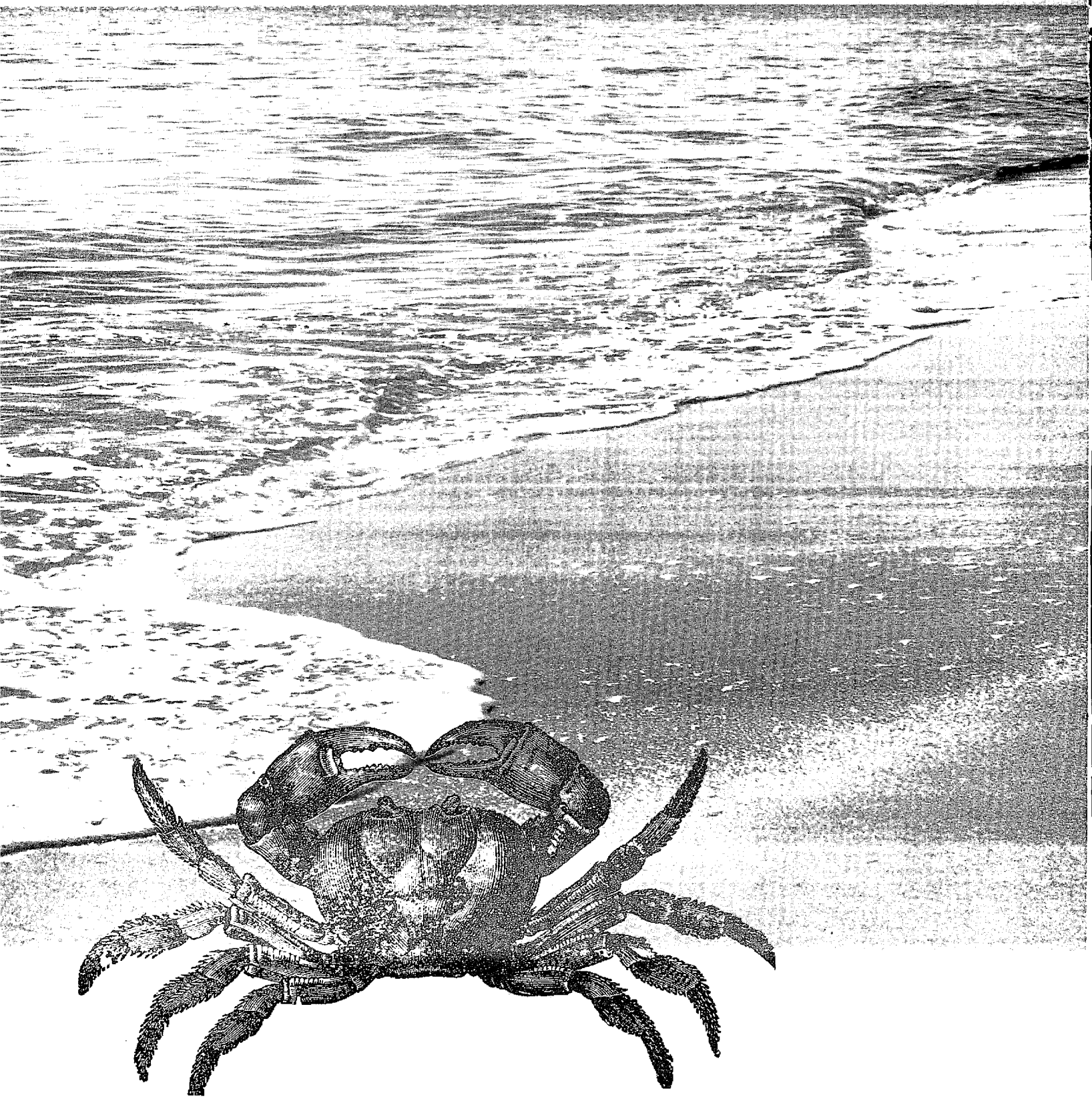
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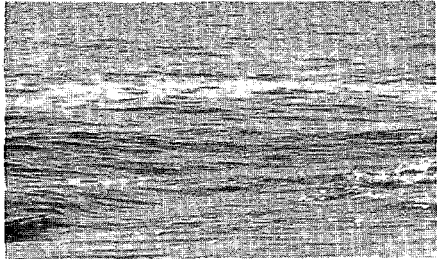
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PREFACE



*F*rom the multi-hued Keys to the pristine Panhandle beaches, from the First Coast to the Treasure Coast, Florida's coastal resources are among our greatest riches. The millions who visit, play and live in our diverse coastal environment find peace, adventure and beauty.

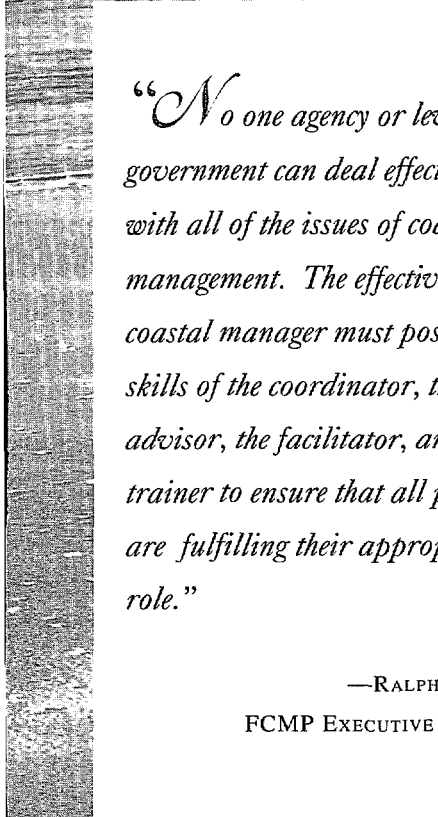
It is incumbent on all Floridians to preserve this unique and delightful experience for generations to come. The challenge is to find the most effective methods to accomplish this noble goal. Most coastal managers believe the key to meeting this challenge is developing productive, proactive partnerships.

Because the Florida Coastal Management Program is, in fact, a partnership of 11 state agencies, the FCMP has assumed a leadership role in forming teams with knowledgeable, caring players, dedicated to wearing the mantle of stewardship. Teammates are as diverse as local citizen-activists, federal agencies and statewide environmental groups.

For example, the Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management has an extensive program for enhancing citizen involvement, specifically targeting local decision-makers and the business community. In another cooperative venture, the FCMP works with the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services on septic systems to improve water quality in the Keys.

Years of work are coming to fruition on efforts that will enable local governments greater access in the deliberations regarding cumulative and secondary impacts of coastal development. Additionally, rules are being developed to bring the water management districts into the coastal program as full partners.

The pages of this report will shine a brighter light on the alliances the FCMP has built and continues to build—from the Keys to the Panhandle, and beyond.



“No one agency or level of government can deal effectively with all of the issues of coastal management. The effective coastal manager must possess the skills of the coordinator, the advisor, the facilitator, and the trainer to ensure that all players are fulfilling their appropriate role.”

—RALPH CANTRAL
FCMP EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



Mark Masciarotte

*A*s part of its certification process, the federal Coastal Zone Management Act requires state coastal management programs to provide opportunities for public participation. In Florida, the Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management has been established to enhance the Florida Coastal Management Program by increasing public awareness and soliciting citizen involvement.

Appointed by the Governor for two- or three-year terms, Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) members represent local and regional governments, business, boating and fishing, academia and environmental concerns from around the state. We are charged with the responsibility of assisting the coastal program staff in public outreach efforts and are asked to draw on our expertise to make recommendations to the Governor and to the Secretary of the Department of Community Affairs regarding such issues as environmental protection, public access and regulatory planning.

To provide a forum for public participation, the CAC holds a series of meetings and workshops around the state. This has proven to be an effective method by which issues of criti-

cal concern to Florida residents are identified, discussed and brought to the attention of high-level government decision-makers. These events are free, open to the public, and are announced in newspapers, radio and television and through the Florida Coastal Management Program's Coastal Information Exchange Bulletin Board System and newsletter, *Coastal Currents*.

CAC members also serve as moderators for FCMP seminars and conferences, such as *Weathering the Storm* in Jacksonville in September. Members also act as contacts in our local communities and as ambassadors for the coastal program by speaking to interested citizen groups, journalists and government officials.

To facilitate the timely dissemination of information and a rapid response to our recommendations, the CAC has instituted an "issues tracking" chart, which is updated at each meeting. This tool enables us to gauge the government's response to our concerns and recommendations. By tracking the progress made in these important areas, the CAC can assess the need to include specific tasks in the strategic plan currently being developed as a joint effort between program staff and CAC members.

1994 Update

FLORIDA BAY UPDATE

Florida Bay Watch, with 60 trained and monitored volunteers, has resulted in precise measurements of salinity, nutrients, contaminants and temperatures. These measurements are now becoming available to marine scientists, and accurate information is replacing anecdotal information. Increased funding is coming from the South Florida Water Management District and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

The Governor and Cabinet have approved the condemnation and purchase of an essential segment of the "Frog Pond" area to become a retention system for managed release of fresh water into the bay. The Water Quality Joint Action Group, a broad-based organization of Keys community leaders and business people, have mobilized to support the efforts to restore the bay. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers approved a plan for the reconstruction of the C-111 canal and drainage system, which will allow for a more natural flow of fresh water. And, an overall plan is in place that is a framework for coordinating research and monitoring of bay waters.

BOATING UPDATE

In 1994, the Florida Clean Vessel Act was enacted creating a trust fund for construction and renovation of

pumpout facilities around the state. Grants have been awarded, and the project will increase water quality by eliminating effluent discharge into Florida waters.

Despite efforts to obtain a statewide uniform marina siting policy, very little has happened in the area of policy development. A mandatory boater education bill came within a hair's breadth of passing during the 1993 legislative session. Support for the legislation fizzled in the 1994 session. The CAC supports any kind of education, which it believes is the key to boater safety. Thus, the CAC hopes 1995 will see the passage of the mandatory boater education bill.

This year the "Green Boat" Program was expanded to include requests for information on the coastal program's computer bulletin board. Like many initiatives, it will take a significant amount of time to collect and catalogue data.



INSURANCE UPDATE

The market for homeowners insurance remains volatile in the wake of several years of severe weather in Florida. Rates continue to escalate, especially for mobile home owners and condominium associations. In fact, one condo association recently saw its annual premium increase from \$27,500 to \$256,000, a jump of more than 1,000 percent.

The Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association is actively writing insurance and is the third largest carrier in Florida, behind State Farm and Allstate.

The Florida Department of Insurance says if you are a homeowner, you should do everything you can to protect your coverage. You should also review your policy carefully to make sure you have adequate coverage and that you understand the coverage you have.

FLORIDA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

BACKGROUND

Floridians are fortunate to have our nation's second longest coast—some 8,400 miles of tidally influenced shoreline, with no point in the state more than 65 miles from the shore. Along these coasts we find many valuable resources in need of protection, including broad coastal wetlands, vast estuaries and some of the most beautiful beaches in the world.

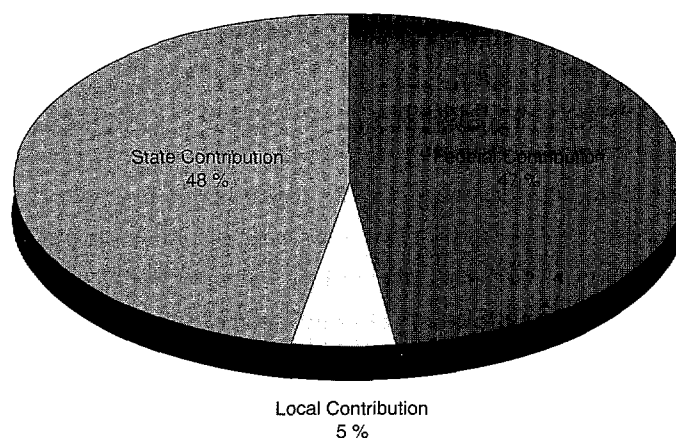
The Florida Coastal Management Program is a network—perhaps, the **ultimate** network—of agencies, statutes and projects, dedicated to preserving these valuable resources.

SUMMARY

The Florida Coastal Management Program is a partnership of 11 state agencies working together to encourage the protection, preservation and wise development of the coastal areas of Florida. The program is approved by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to serve as a guide for state and federal activities in the coastal zone.

The lead agency for the FCMP is the Department of Community Affairs—the agency charged with imple-

1994 Program Revenues



1994 Revenue (Federal Grants and Match)

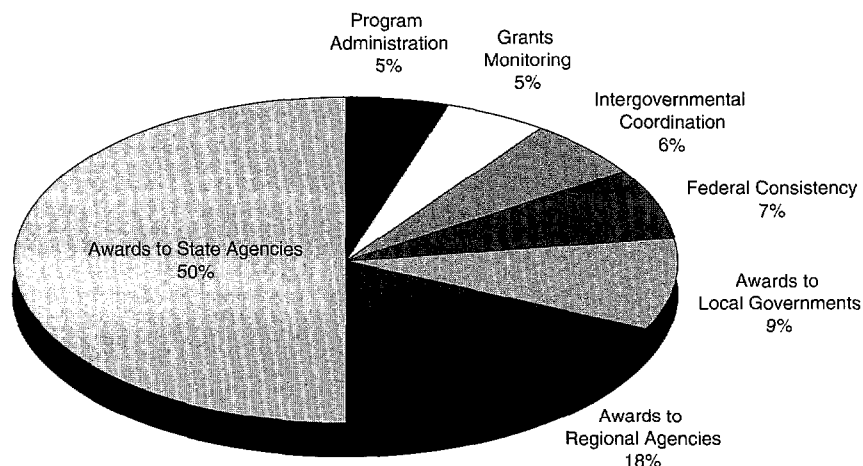
Source	Amount	Percent
State Contribution	\$ 2,745,581	48%
Federal Contribution	\$ 2,719,600	47%
Local Contribution	\$ 315,732	5%
Total	\$ 5,780,913	100%

menting the state's growth management, emergency management and housing programs. Being positioned in the DCA allows the FCMP to interact productively with the many local governments in the coastal area. Working with these local governments to identify methods for protecting coastal resources is one of the recent achievements of the coastal program.

The state agencies involved in implementing the FCMP include those

actively involved in both the development and protection of the state's resources. The FCMP agencies include the departments of Environmental Protection, Transportation, Commerce, and Labor and Employment Security, as well as the Office of the Governor, and the divisions of Environmental Health, Historical Resources, Forestry; the Marine Fisheries Commission; and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

1994 Program Expenditures



1994 Expenditures

Source	Amount	Percent
Awards to State Agencies	\$ 2,903,401	50%
Awards to Regional Agencies	\$ 1,022,959	18%
Awards to Local Governments	\$ 506,076	9%
Federal Consistency	\$ 428,411	7%
Intergovernmental Coordination	\$ 336,263	6%
Grants Monitoring	\$ 282,227	5%
Program Administration	\$ 301,546	5%
Total	\$ 5,780,913	100%

The Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management, a 15-member board appointed by the Governor of Florida, provides advice and recommendations to the FCMP.

The mission of the FCMP is to carry out the intent of the Coastal Zone Management Act, which is "to preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, to restore or enhance, the resources of the nation's coastal zone for this and succeeding generations"

and to "achieve wise use of the land and water resources of the coastal zone, giving full consideration to ecological, cultural, historic and esthetic values as well as to needs for economic development." The FCMP has three primary responsibilities: federal consistency review; financial assistance; intergovernmental coordination and communication.

ACTION ITEMS

• FEDERAL CONSISTENCY

- Interagency Project Review Program
- Technical Assistance/Training

• FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

- Grants to state, regional and local agencies for innovative coastal projects
- Contracts for direct implementation activities

• INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION

- *Coastal Currents* Newsletter
- Coastal Information Exchange-Bulletin Board System (CIE-BBS)
- Fact Sheets
- Project Directory
- Training/Workshops
- Conferences

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION

*T*he Florida Coastal Management Program has been undergoing significant changes, primarily in the way the program communicates and works with its network of partners.

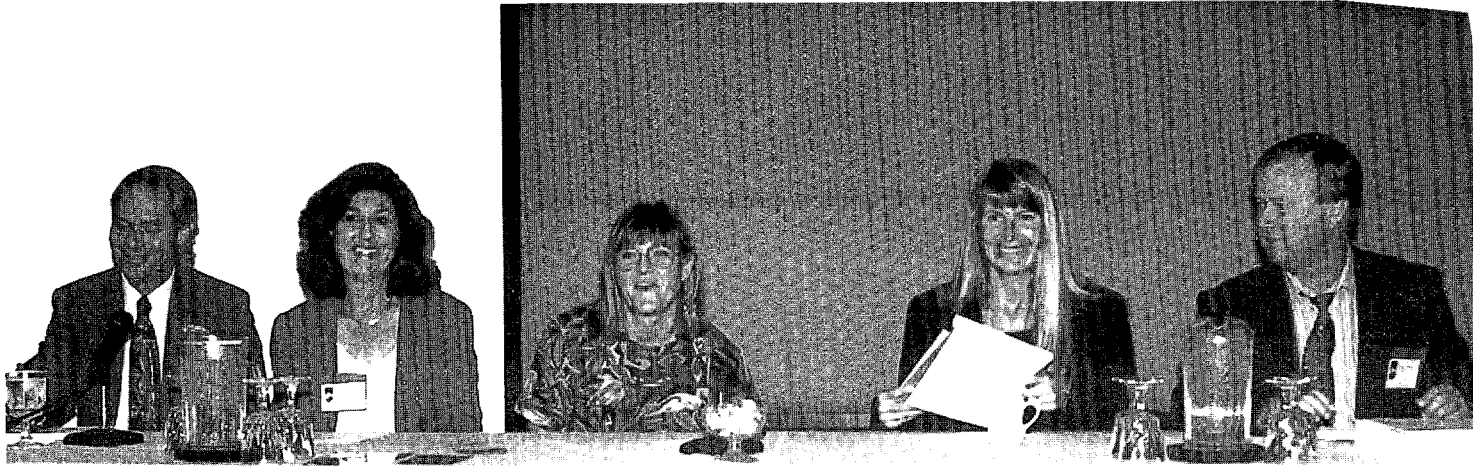
Although there is no longer a formal legislative mandate for the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee, all of the agencies involved will continue to work to resolve coastal issues and to prepare the annual Coastal Action Plan. The FCMP agencies will also work cooperatively to review federal projects and permits for consistency with the coastal program and to initiate coordination efforts, such as regional workshops for coastal managers and the Coastal Information Exchange Bulletin Board System (CIE-BBS).

Aiding partnership development is the addition of a statute (Chapter 163, *Florida Statutes*, Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act), which was approved by the U.S. Department of Commerce as part of the federally approved coastal manage-

ment program. When fully implemented, this will enable local governments to participate in the coastal program by commenting on federal activities and by receiving funds to address coastal development issues. This effort to include local governments in the program will be an effective way to examine the cumulative and secondary impacts of development.

Other partnership changes in the works involve the Environmental Resource Permit process being initiated by the Department of Environmental Protection and the water management districts. Their new permitting responsibilities will increase their roles in the federal consistency review process. This will bring the water management districts into the coastal program as full partners.

Many of the partner agencies participated in the 1994 Florida Coastal Management Conference, *Weathering the Storm*, held September 25 - 27 in Jacksonville. As discussed on pages 10-11, this conference addressed five



Panel from CAC workshop



Alison Fahrer, CAC member and winner of NOAA's Volunteer of the Year

themes that cut across many agency responsibilities: resource management; ocean governance; disaster preparation; coastal dependent development; and coastal information exchange.

The FCMP is also developing new roles for the regional planning councils in the coastal management program. These enhanced partnerships will call for the regional planning councils to provide technical assistance and training opportunities on coastal issues for local government officials. The regional planning councils will also maintain their role as reviewers of federal activities under the federal consistency process.

The Department of Community Affairs will remain the lead agency for the administration of the FCMP. The Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management will continue to advise the Governor and the Secretary of the Department of Community Affairs on coastal management issues. The Citizens Advisory Committee's extensive program for increasing citizen involvement, focusing primarily on involvement of local decision-makers and the business community, is ongoing.

This year will undoubtedly be a time of exciting challenges and partnerships for the Florida Coastal Management Program.

ACTION ITEMS

- Continue regular participation at secretarial and senior staff levels through former Interagency Management Committee liaisons.
- Form a federal consistency coordinating committee, to include representatives from FCMP agencies with enforceable policies.
- Establish a coastal communications committee with a monthly newsletter to enhance coordination efforts.
- Develop Citizens Advisory Committee regional workshops with each FCMP agency.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION

BACKGROUND

Florida's coastal treasures must be protected, maintained and developed in a responsible manner if natural, cultural, historic and economic values are to be preserved for future generations. Responsible decision making depends on current accurate information. Coordinating information on

TOOLS	MEASURABLE RESULTS
CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE - A governor appointed committee that meets bi-monthly to raise public concerns and participation in coastal management.	Met five times around the state tracking boating safety, property insurance, Florida Bay and topical coastal issues. Reporting to the Governor and Cabinet on coastal resource management.
COASTAL MANAGEMENT WORKSHOPS - A one-day classroom and field trip where environmental professionals exchange technical information, discuss current issues and apply recent research findings from related fields.	33 workshops trained 950 environmental professionals on the following topics: <i>Tools for Local Governments, Tools for Citizen Involvement, Land Acquisition, Dixie Water Wars, Florida Bay, Watershed Management, Water Quality, Storm Water Management, Septic System Impacts, Fisheries Management, Coastal Research, Erosion and Restoration, Wetlands Assessment and Permitting, Mitigation Banking, Mangroves, Exotic Animals, Funding Sources, Marine Education.</i>
COASTAL CONFERENCE - A three-day forum that informs coastal managers, industry and decision makers on best management practices.	266 people attended Weathering the Storm, Florida Coastal Conference. The conference focused on topical coastal concerns and offered best management practices within five fields: resource management, ocean governance, coastal dependent development, coastal information and disaster preparedness.
SPEAKERS BUREAU - An active list of speakers from program-sponsored conferences and workshops.	An active speakers bureau of over 100 names is maintained to respond to public inquiries for expert speakers on coastal related topics.
CIE-BBS - An electronic information device which provides free public access to a wide range of coastal related topics.	The program trained 158 environmental professionals including teachers, biologists, planners, coastal managers, administrators and others on the CIE-BBS. FCMP demonstrated the system for 463 interested groups at 14 sites statewide.
VIDEO LIBRARY - 36 professional videos on coastal related issues and/or best management practices	Ten videos were showcased at the Coastal Conference and select videos were presented throughout the state via the Coastal Management Workshops.
PUBLICATIONS - A quarterly newsletter containing topical articles addressing views and reviews of current coastal issues; FCMP fact sheets; Annual Report to the Governor, Directory of Projects funded by the Program and Coastal Infrastructure Policy Report.	Publications produced throughout the year include: <i>1993 Annual Report to the Governor on the Florida Coastal Management Program, 1994 Project Directory</i> recording Florida Coastal Management Program funded projects completed in 1993, <i>1994 Coastal Infrastructure Policy Report</i> , 1994 Coastal Conference brochure, four issues of <i>Coastal Currents</i> .

policy, technology and management is a challenge we meet everyday.

SUMMARY

Through a network of public relations and education specialists, as well as resource managers, the Florida Coastal Management Program builds awareness of the importance of coastal

and ocean resources and offers tools for stewardship. The program has an ambitious intergovernmental coordination program. In cooperation with many partners, the program has provided training and facilitated intergovernmental coordination with coastal managers, decision makers and industry through the opportunities described.

ACTION ITEMS

Will review current conditions and make recommendations to the Secretary of the Department of Community Affairs and to the Governor, regarding four select issues: Public Access, Status of Florida Estuaries, Statewide Analysis of Water Use, and Florida Watershed Management.

Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, Jacksonville University, Tampa Aquatic Preserve and Port St. Lucie Aquatic Preserve will join the Florida Coastal Management Program in hosting coastal management workshops in their regions. Coach 18 new sites around the country to model these workshops in their own state. Sponsor Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Workshops throughout the state. Provide federal consistency training to the Regional Planning Councils.

Co-chair and sponsor Coastal Zone 95 International Conference to be held in Tampa Florida July 16 through 21, 1995. Produce Conference Plenary Session Proceedings.

Make speakers list available to Coastal Management Workshops, the state Chamber of Commerce, League of Cities and Florida Association of Counties.

Utilize CIE-BBS for intergovernmental communication throughout Florida and the Gulf states. Maintain and distribute CIE-BBS fact sheet, access sheet and *Quick Reference Guide*. Maintain program information uploads. Demonstrate and train interested parties throughout Florida, upon request.

Cooperate with NOAA to broadcast coastal awareness public service announcements throughout Florida and make available video library to the Coastal Management Workshops.

Distribute *1994 Annual Report to Governor*, Cabinet and decision makers. Record past projects completed in 1994 through the Project Directory and distribute to interested parties. Produce a *Citizens Guide to Florida Coast* for proactive citizens to improve the management of their coast. Report on the health of the coast through measurable economic, environmental and cultural indicators. Circulate a monthly update on FCMP agency policy changes. Distribute a quarterly newsletter, *Coastal Currents*, to raise coastal awareness to a broad audience.

“Each level of government must bear appropriate responsibility for planning and managing land resources. To guarantee responsive and responsible government decisions, citizen participation must be built into the planning and management of land resources at every step.”

—LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

WEATHERING THE STORM COASTAL CONFERENCE

*"I want to congratulate
you for hosting one of the most
well run and informational
conferences I have ever attended."*

—CHAUNCY P. GOSS, ATTENDEE

BACKGROUND

Weathering the Storm, the fourth statewide coastal conference held by the Florida Coastal Management Program, attracted more than 260 participants.

The conference took place September 25 - 27, 1994, in Jacksonville and offered sessions on topical coastal concerns.

A Citizens Advisory Committee meeting and five free public workshops were well attended and gave citizens of the community and coastal professionals a chance to speak out on issues related to Florida's expansive, but fragile coastline.

SUMMARY

The town meeting hosted by **Dr. John DeGrove** offered participants a summation of the seminar sessions and provided visionary goals for the future.

"I would challenge this group," said Dr. DeGrove. "Do we have the courage, persistence, and option to develop a vision of what we want our coast to be like in the next 20 years?"

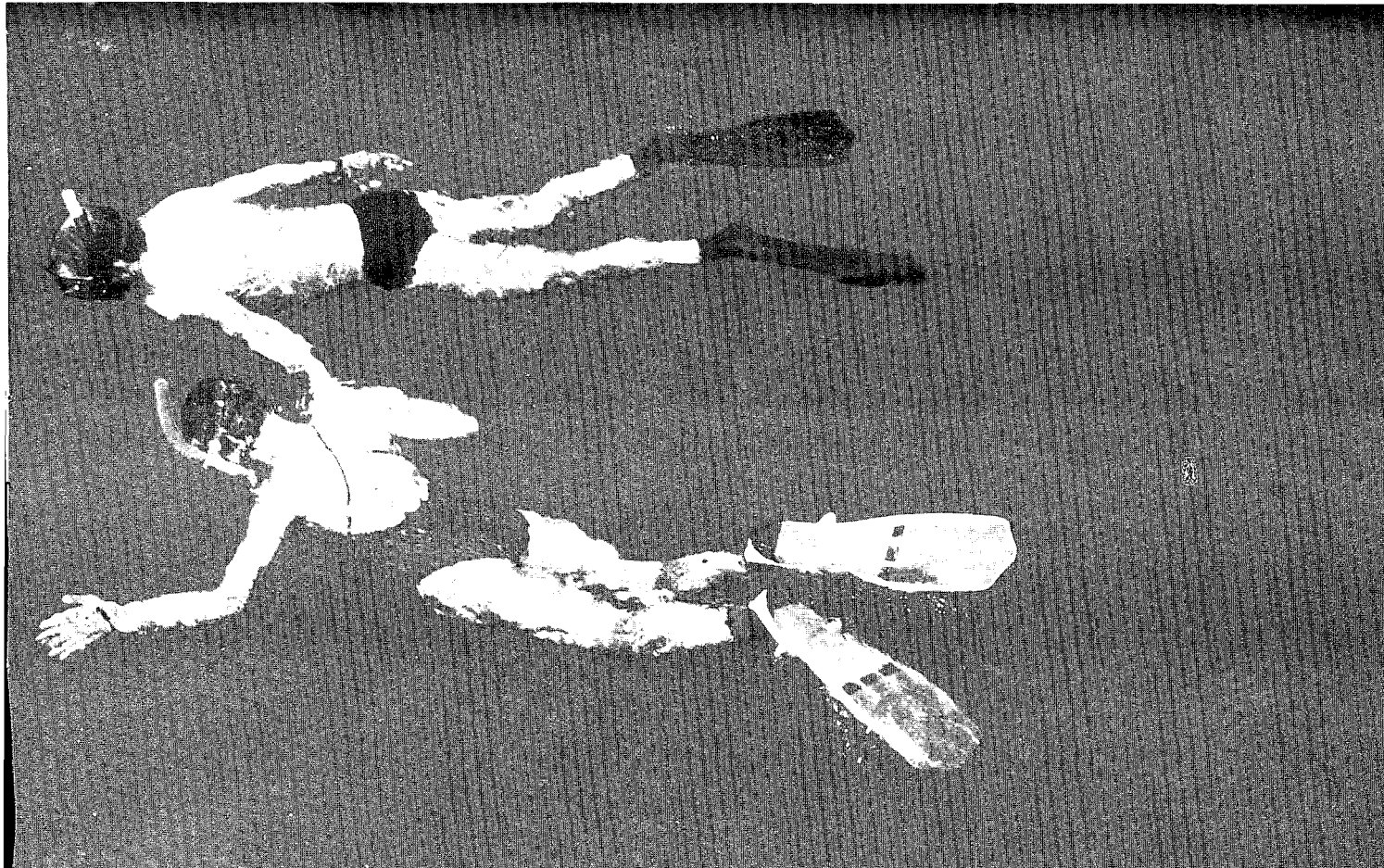
Dr. DeGrove, from Florida Atlantic University in Fort Lauderdale, linked his quest for a vision for the future to the

common theme that emerged from the conference. The need to develop stronger partnerships was the thread that was woven through the three-day event.

During the pre-conference workshops, the special field trip on the St. John's River, the concurrent sessions, and the town meeting, participants described a desire for enhanced partnerships among:

- local, state and national governments
- government agencies
- growth management and coastal management
- data systems
- transportation planning and coastal planning
- government and private industry.

Danny Riley from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) summarized the sessions on resource management, and **Eric Tolbert** from the Department of Community



Affairs wrapped up the disaster preparedness sessions.

Robert Knecht from the University of Delaware condensed the sessions on ocean governance. **James Murley** from 1000 Friends of Florida focused on the sessions relating to coastal-dependent development, and **Ken Haddad** from the Florida DEP's Marine Research Institute wrapped up the sessions on coastal information exchange.

The town meeting provided a forum for participants to reach the consensus that the development of partnerships will lead to an era of cooperation that will benefit the citizens of Florida.

Other highlights included a dynamic presentation by meteorologist and former National Hurricane Center Director, **Dr. Neil Frank**.

ACTION ITEMS

■ Ocean Governance

Needed are: Additional marine planning efforts; stronger and simpler ocean management policies; more involvement by local governments; and a campaign to reduce marine litter.

■ Coastal Dependent Development

Needed are: Environmentally friendly boat designs; seagrass protection zones; and long-range plans for ports and marinas.

■ Disaster Preparedness

Needed are: More shelters; a wind-field analysis; an operational satellite communication system; and completion of the inventory of vital facilities.

■ Information Exchange

Needed are: Coordination of information needs; better links between data collected and data used; and enhanced data access.

■ Resource Management

Needed are: Better water quality monitoring; an ecosystem management approach to Florida Bay; enhanced biodiversity research; and a continuation of the protection of marine habitat.

■ CZ 95

The next coastal conference, *Coastal Zone 95—Spotlight on Solutions*, is the ninth international conference in a series of coastal zone management forums.

It is being held at the Tampa Convention Center from July 16 - 21, 1995. More than 1,000 coastal resource professionals from several nations are expected to attend this exciting and informative conference. This is the first time the coastal zone conference has been held in Florida since 1980.

COASTAL NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION

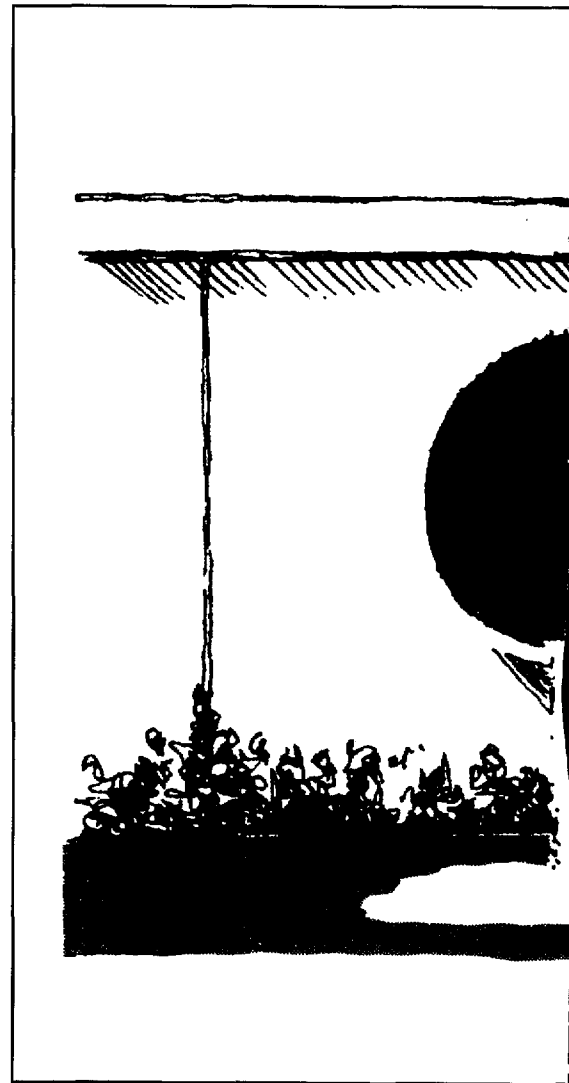
BACKGROUND

The destructive effect of unplanned growth was seen as early as the 1930s when Southeast Florida's coastal water supply was threatened by saltwater intrusion. Wholesale desecration of wetlands, indiscriminate bulldozing of beach and dune systems, extensive development in conjunction with poor land management practices have all caused a degeneration in the quality of the state's sensitive water bodies.

The Department of Environmental Protection and the Florida Coastal Management Program, in a joint initiative, will continue the ongoing effort to improve and strengthen the effectiveness of the statewide stormwater/watershed management program. Recent federal legislation has stressed the need for the state's water quality and coastal management agencies to work together on coastal nonpoint source pollution prevention issues.

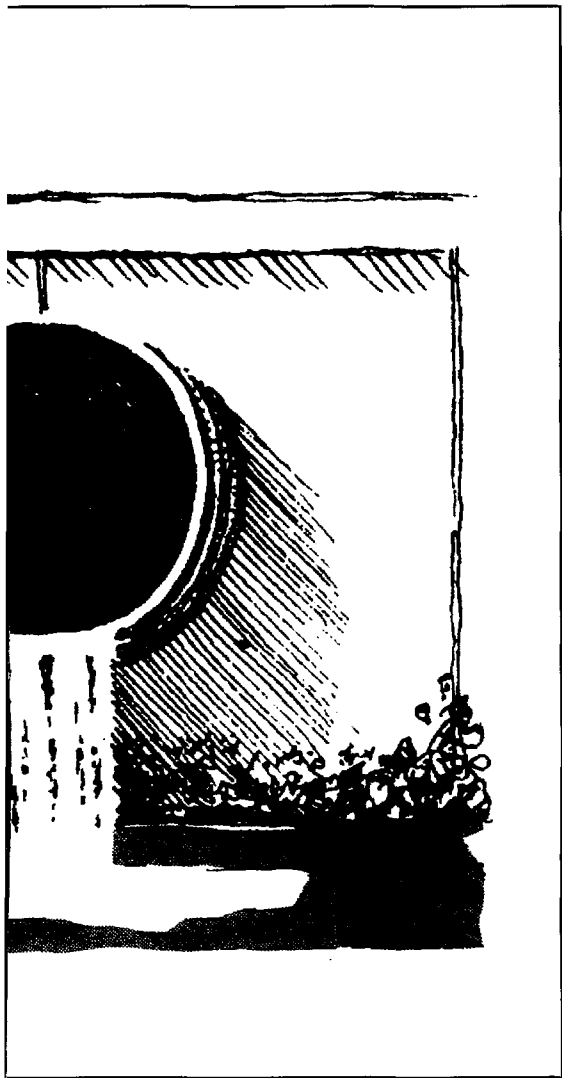
SUMMARY

Nonpoint source pollution is caused by stormwater runoff. Rain-



water flowing over the ground transports undesirable materials that accumulate on the land between the rains into a water body. In Florida the receiving water body may be a lake, river, estuary or groundwater system.

All these water bodies may ultimately drain the accumulated pollutants—fertilizers, pesticides, soil, heavy metals, oils, grease, pathogens, debris and other noxious substances—into the coastal waters of the state. Pollutants from stormwater can contaminate drinking water, degrade water bodies and other natural



areas, as well as harm plant, fish and animal habitats.

Florida's water quality problems mirror those of the nation. The causes of nonpoint source pollution in our state are varied. Florida's fragile natural systems, especially its surface and groundwater resources, are extremely vulnerable and easily damaged. This sensitivity is partially the result of the state's sandy, porous soils and unique limestone geology in combination with abundant rainfall.

Although the state does not have extensive industrialization, local con-

centrations of industry, mainly in the urban areas, are a source of pollution. Runoff from agriculture, silviculture (the farming of trees) and various types of animal husbandry, all of which are important components of the state's economy, also contribute to the degradation of the state's waters.

Additionally, the state's growing population worsens the problem of pollution associated with urban development. It is estimated that the misuse of pesticides and herbicides on the part of individual households constitutes a greater source of pollution than all agricultural applications. Boating activities and marina functions, such as fueling operations, bottom scraping and the illegal dumping of raw sewage, all have a cumulative, harmful impact on marine resources.

ACTION ITEMS

Federal legislation requires that each state with an approved coastal zone management program develop—and submit to the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric

Administration for approval—a coastal nonpoint pollution control program. The purpose of the program "shall be to develop and implement management measures for nonpoint source pollution to restore and protect coastal waters, working in close conjunction with other state and local authorities." Florida's program will be submitted in July 1995.

A number of activities were undertaken during 1994, as part of the continuing effort to enhance the statewide nonpoint source pollution program. Emphasis was placed on the improvement of coordination and integration between state, regional and local efforts.

Public participation in the program was facilitated by 10 workshops held in various locations across the state. Public education initiatives for 1995 will focus on the message of the destructive, cumulative effect of "pointless, personal pollution," and how individual households can be part of the solution for the prevention of nonpoint source pollution.

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY

BACKGROUND

The federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA), as amended, seeks to encourage coastal states to develop comprehensive management programs to ensure the beneficial use, protection and management of the nation's coastal resources. To promote the adoption and implementation of these management programs, coastal states whose programs receive approval from the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) are empowered to review federal activities within or adjacent to the state's coastal zone. The purpose of this review is to determine whether the activity complies with the requirements of the state's approved management program.

The authority to review federal activities to determine their compliance with the state's approved management program is referred to as "federal consistency." The federal consistency process authorizes states to review the following activities for compliance with the requirements of their approved management program:

1. Activities conducted by or on behalf of a federal government agency;

2. Federal funding assistance to state and local governments;

3. Activities which require a federal license or permit; and

4. Activities conducted for an Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act minerals exploration plan or lease.

If a state with an approved management program determines that a proposed federal activity is "inconsistent" (fails to comply) with the requirements of its approved program, the applicant/federal agency is prohibited from conducting the activity. If the applicant/federal agency appeals the state's determination of inconsistency or requests mediation from the U.S. Department of Commerce, the final determination is made by the secretary of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY IN FLORIDA

The Florida Coastal Management Program was approved by NOAA in 1981. The FCMP currently consists of a network of 28 Florida statutes administered by 11 state agencies and four of the five water management districts. Each FCMP agency is required to ensure that federal activities

A SUCCESS STORY

which occur within the state comply with the requirements of the FCMP statutes within its jurisdiction.

Therefore, each proposed federal activity is reviewed by those FCMP member agencies with an interest in the activity, to determine whether the proposed activity is consistent with its statutes and authorities. Recommendations regarding the activity's consistency with the FCMP are provided by the member agencies to the Department of Community Affairs (DCA), which makes the state's final consistency determination.

Each year thousands of actions, with an economic value of more than \$2 billion,—ranging from the restoration of freshwater flows to the Everglades and Florida Bay to the construction of bridges, pipelines, marinas and docks—are reviewed for consistency with the FCMP. The management and administration of the state's federal consistency review process is shared among DCA, the Department of Environmental Protection, and the Governor's Office of Planning and Budgeting.

ACTION ITEMS

- Federal consistency manual
- Technical assistance and training

On March 1, 1994, Florida received one of the first of a series of environmental documents designed to facilitate the restoration of the Everglades ecosystem. The document, prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, presented the state with various options designed to increase the flow of fresh water to Florida Bay by modifying the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Project (C & SF).

The C & SF project, initiated in 1948 by the Corps, resulted in the construction of 16,000 square miles of canals and flood gates designed to protect urban and agricultural areas from flooding and to facilitate the reclamation of portions of the Everglades. The C & SF project has been blamed for the destruction of the Everglades ecosystem, which includes Florida Bay, water quality degradation, declining water recharge rates and the elimination of countless plant and animal species due to habitat destruction.

The proposed modifications would increase the water flowing through Canal 111 into Florida Bay, because the state and its federal partners believed that the destruction of Florida Bay was linked to the changes in fresh-water flow caused by the construction of the C & SF.

Although the project, referred to as C-111, was developed in consultation with the state, a federal consistency review was required because the project would be funded and implemented by a federal government agency. Because the Corps was responsible for the design and execution of the project, federal consistency provided the state with its most effective form of oversight. In effect, federal consistency equalized the partnership between the state and federal government.

The Corps would be unable to proceed with the C-111 project without first obtaining the state's approval. As a result of the state's recommendations, several important technical questions were addressed. The Corps also agreed to reevaluate its data and to modify the project proposal to accommodate the requirements of the state's Everglades Forever Act.

The anticipated results of the modifications made to C-111 during the federal consistency process are: the water flowing into Florida will now approximate natural rainfall levels; and, the "diversity and abundance of the native Everglades flora and fauna will be restored."

SOUTH WALTON COUNTY

BACKGROUND

In 1992 and 1993, the Florida Coastal Management Program held extensive discussions related to the impacts of a major conservation and recreation lands purchase in South Walton County. The 1993 Legislature recognized the need for a more detailed study of land uses in the area and created a conservation and development trust to oversee the planning effort.

With an appropriation of \$800,000 from the 1993 Legislature, the 12-member board of the South Walton Conservation and Development Trust initiated a new non-profit organization. The next step was to hire a staff, open an office in Santa Rosa Beach, and execute a contract for planning services.

The Trust contracted for environmental analysis and GIS development, town and community planning, economic assessment and fiscal impact analysis, educational planning, a visual preference survey, and transportation planning.



SUMMARY

The Trust also established 12 citizen task forces to provide input to the planning team on a wide variety of issues and topics. Once the consultants and citizen task forces were under way, the Trust obtained a \$75,000 grant from the Lindhurst Foundation for peer review sessions which were conducted as workshops with the trustees and consulting team.

These peer review sessions were held at the beginning of implementation planning. They provided both



enthusiasm and valuable insight from noted experts outside the Panhandle, who stimulated both the consultants and the trustees to push for innovation and creativity in the planning approach and implementation methods.

ACTION ITEMS

As the planning process nears conclusion in December 1995, the trustees are considering restructuring the original organization, which was established to develop a conservation and development plan for South Wal-

ton. The revised Trust needs to be an action-oriented organization designed to work in partnership with the Walton County Commission, state agencies, and the private sector in the long-term implementation of the overall strategic plan. Trustees are currently investigating other examples of public/private/non-profit relationships in Florida and the United States.

As the Trust reorganizes, it is exploring diverse and innovative procedures for operating within the constraints of Florida's growth management pro-

cesses in a manner that can develop the economy, while preserving the quality of life afforded in the unique environment of coastal Walton County.

The trustees have been very consistent in demonstrating their commitment to the mandate from the Legislature, and they have shown considerable dedication to the vision of innovative and harmonious development that complements the beauty of the Walton coast. This perseverance earned the trustees a national award from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in 1994 for planning in the coastal zone.

The Trust is planning to continue its work with the local communities and state agencies that are essential to the long-term implementation of the overall plan for South Walton County.

1995-97 COASTAL ACTION PLAN

BACKGROUND

The 1995-1997 Coastal Action Plan serves three primary purposes. First, it clearly expresses the priorities for the Florida Coastal Management Program and its network of partners, including state agencies and the Governor's Citizens Advisory Committee for Coastal Resources Management. It identifies areas in which existing state and local programs can work together to sustain Florida's coastal resources.

Second, this plan serves as the basis for the expenditure of coastal zone management grant funds awarded to the state from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Ad-

ministration. This year's plan is the first to identify priority projects, which the FCMP believes will maximize available funding.

Third, this plan reaffirms Florida's commitment to the federal Coastal Zone Management Act and the Florida Coastal Management Act. It is also a pledge to Floridians that this Coastal Action Plan will continue to address emerging coastal issues.

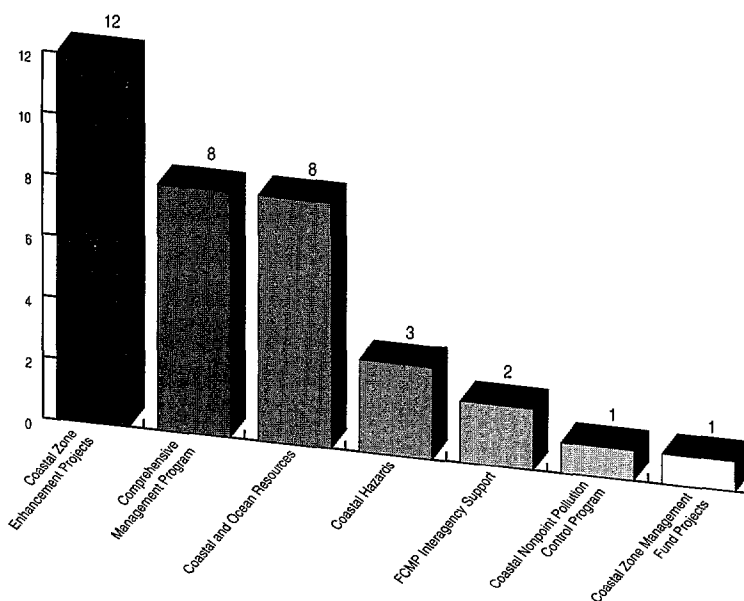
SUMMARY

The mission of the Florida Coastal Management Program is "... to build and maintain an effective partnership of public and private interests to develop, coordinate and implement policies to manage, preserve and sustain the diverse coastal resources of Florida."

The three priority issues detailed in the Coastal Action Plan all further this mission. (The accompanying graph shows how the FCMP grant program relates to these issues.) The first priority issue, a **comprehensive management program**, is to balance competing coastal uses through a cross-disciplinary approach to coastal management.

The key to this issue is coordination among all appropriate participants, including local, regional, state and federal levels. It is also important to focus on all economic, social and environmental aspects of the coastal

Grants Awarded by Priority Coastal Issues





community. In particular, the plan addresses the importance of revitalizing Florida's working waterfronts.

The second issue, **coastal and ocean resources**, is to restore, protect and/or acquire significant coastal and ocean sites that will be lost or destroyed without state, regional or local action. It is important to develop a comprehensive policy that balances the need to protect our natural resources with the need to provide public access and with the need to enhance deepwater ports.

The plan also seeks to implement a program for the enhancement of fish and wildlife habitats, as well as to advance Florida's programs of nonpoint source pollution control and land acquisition and preservation.

The third priority issue, **coastal hazards**, is to reduce risk and damage to Florida's population and resources through disaster-mitigation planning. Every local government in the coastal

area needs to have specific hazard mitigation plans that include measures to protect resources during recovery operations. The state needs to quickly coordinate efforts to facilitate recovery from each declared disaster.

ACTION ITEMS

This two-year plan details priority projects, which will help meet the goals and objectives identified in the plan. Among these priority projects are:

- Production of a study of the economic value of coastal resources to economic activities, specifically of an estuary to adjoining communities.
- Identification of working waterfront neighborhoods in coastal communities and plans for revitalization.
- Development of plans for acquisition and development of beach access sites.

- Implementation of access programs for coastal heritage sites.
- Development of a statewide ocean resource inventory.
- Establishment of a proposal by a local government to develop and adopt a hazard-mitigation plan in accordance with state rules.



SUSTAINABLE SOUTH FLORIDA

“After months of hard work and study, the Commission is now beginning to fully realize its role as a catalyst for initiating partnerships and alliances for sustainability. Tremendous work has gone on in the state of Florida on all levels. What is sorely needed is a group who can see how all these disparate pieces fit together, and, most importantly, what is missing. In working closely with the South Florida Ecosystem Task Force, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and many others, the Commission will fulfill that role.”

—RICHARD PETTIGREW, CHAIR

BACKGROUND

Of the many difficult issues facing Florida today, maintaining a healthy Everglades ecosystem while ensuring a strong and productive South Florida economy is perhaps one of the greatest challenges. Among the many organizations and individuals working to understand and enhance the Everglades ecosystem is the Governor's Commission for a Sustainable South Florida, appointed by Governor Lawton Chiles in March 1994.

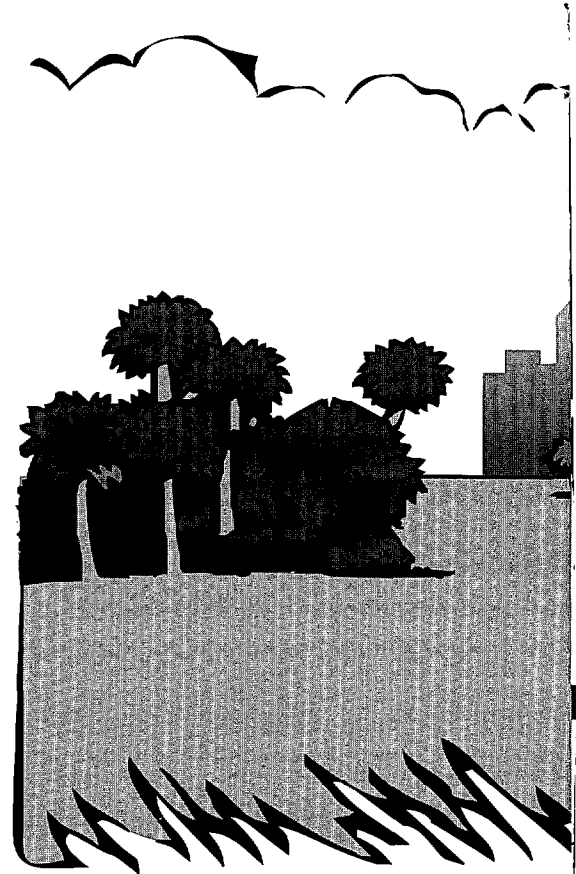
SUMMARY

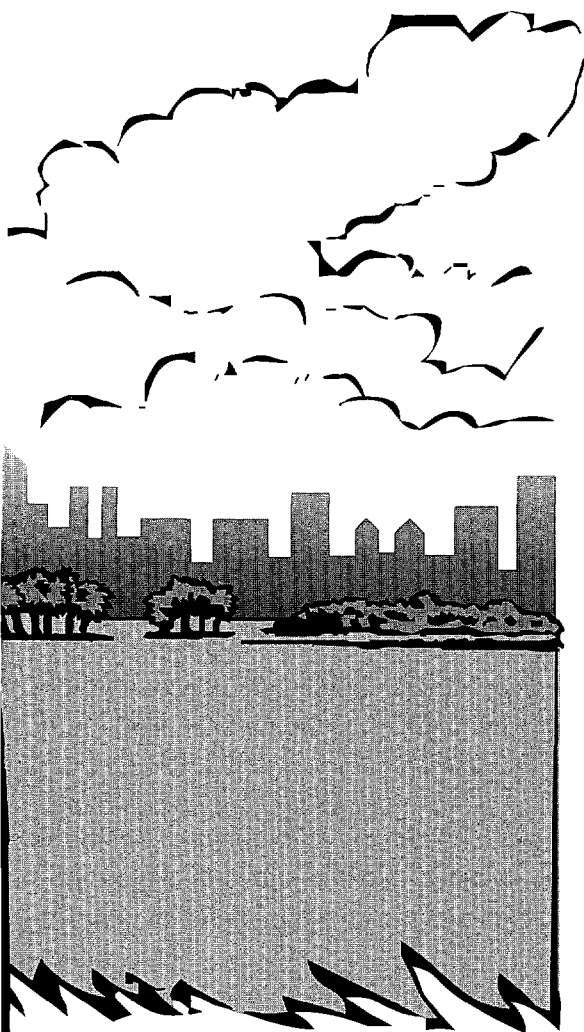
The Everglades ecosystem is a unique area of state, national and international importance. It is a major source of fresh water and an international commercial, agricultural and tourist center. However, rapid population growth, land development, water management activities and land conversion have resulted in negative consequences.

Therefore, the Governor created the Commission to make recommendations to balance a healthy Everglades with a sustainable South Florida economy. The Commission's role is to coordinate the private and public sectors, and to examine the effects of

continued development and agriculture on the natural resources. In addition, the Commission will propose ways to restore, manage, preserve and protect these resources and identify strategies for ensuring the South Florida economy is based on sustainable economic activities which can coexist with a healthy Everglades ecosystem.

The Commission is made up of 37 voting members representing South Florida's agricultural and business communities, environmental organizations,





and the public sector, as well as five *ex officio*, non-voting members representing key federal agencies. Former House Speaker and Miami environmental attorney Richard A. Pettigrew is chair, and the permanent vice chair is the Secretary of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, currently Virginia Wetherell.

Commission meetings have focused on providing members with information on the issues affecting South Florida's environment and economy,

as well as defining the concept of sustainability. The Commission has also drafted a mission statement and action steps to achieve a sustainable future for South Florida.

The first Commission report is due to the Governor and Cabinet by July 1, 1995. The report will outline a five-year action agenda and identify legislative, executive and other initiatives needed to implement the Commission's recommendations.

The Commission is also coordinating closely with the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, established by Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt. The Task Force's priorities include providing support to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on projects in the Everglades, particularly with the Corps' Central and South Florida Project Reconnaissance Study.

The Governor's Commission for a Sustainable South Florida is the first to study and make recommendations on a regional, ecosystem-based approach. Its challenge is to bring about change that will ensure the restoration and future preservation of the Everglades ecosystem, while promoting a strong regional economy for Floridians today and in generations to come.

ACTION ITEMS

- Develop a vision statement to describe the anticipated results of successful implementation of the program to achieve a sustainable South Florida.
- Prepare a five-year action plan and preliminary recommendations.
- Deliver the first report to the Governor and Cabinet.
- Report quarterly to the Governor and Cabinet on progress of implementation.

COASTAL ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

BACKGROUND

The partnership of the Department of Community Affairs and the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services is enjoying continued success and is being promoted to further the goals of the Cumulative and Secondary Impacts Project. The inclusion of HRS' public health policies, which regulate onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, into the Florida Coastal Management Program has been a major accomplishment.

By including cumulative and secondary impacts of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems into the FCMP, Floridians are one step closer to better water quality in the Florida Keys. Although the demonstration site is in the Florida Keys, this project has far-reaching consequences for the entire state.

SUMMARY

Approximately 30 percent of all Floridians use some form of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, and more than a million households in the coastal counties of the state use septic systems or cesspools. Dense concentrations of developments using these systems can have an increasingly nega-

tive impact on sensitive coastal resources. Septic systems can introduce a combination of viruses, bacteria and nutrients into groundwater and nearshore coastal waters, if not properly maintained.

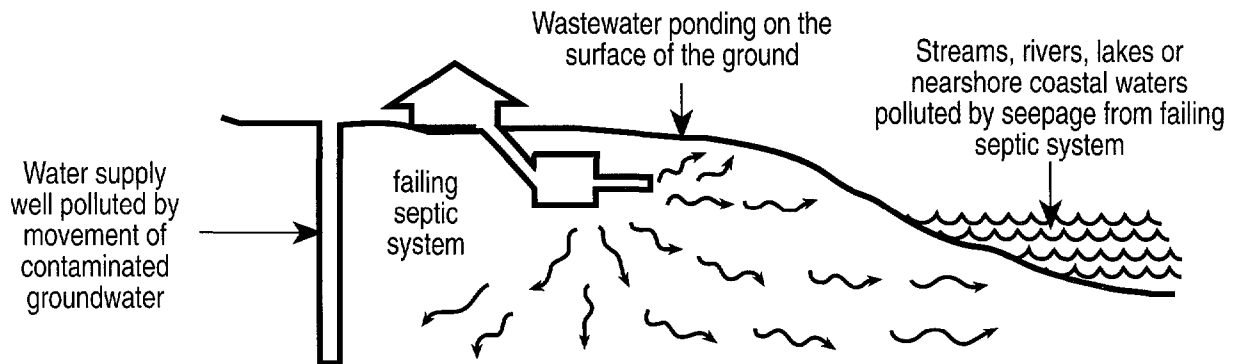
Nutrient enrichment of estuarine waters has long been recognized as a devastating and inevitable consequence of intense coastal development, and is difficult to remedy. However, this demonstration project will develop effective management tools and technical alternatives to conventional septic systems, which will reduce the surface nutrient enrichment and groundwater contamination.

The FCMP will continue to evaluate alternative land use siting criteria for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, such as setbacks and density restrictions. The program is also planning and developing additional public outreach products, such as videos and multi-lingual brochures, to share the results of these efforts with other areas within Florida and the nation.

ACTION ITEMS

Construction and testing as part of the demonstration project will begin in early 1995. A large test facility, with a

WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS FROM FAILING SEPTIC SYSTEMS



As pictured, failing septic systems can pollute groundwater supplies as well as surface waters and nearshore coastal waters. For more information on how to properly use and operate a septic system or other onsite sewage disposal systems, contact your County Public Health Unit.

Source: Southeast Michigan Council of Governments

side-by-side demonstration of four different systems, will come under construction in the spring of 1995. Public education efforts and materials have been developed and distributed.

For example, the program's HRS partner has produced a videotape, *Protecting Florida's Water: Proper Septic Tank System Use and Maintenance*, which is a comprehensive look at septic systems and provides valuable information for homeowners. This videotape has been distributed throughout the state library system, and interest in it has been high. The video has also been uplinked to the Public Broadcasting System and can be downlinked for local viewing at any time.

HOW SEPTIC SYSTEMS WORK

Septic systems which are properly designed, located, installed, operated, and maintained can provide an effective and economical alternative to centralized sewer systems. When functioning correctly, septic systems discharge wastewater to subsurface soils where the water is treated by natural chemical and biological processes before reaching groundwaters. However, there are many reasons that septic systems fail to provide proper treatment of household sewage. The causes of septic system "failure" vary from community to community, but the most common reasons for failure include:

- improper soils (shallow, wet soils)
- high groundwater levels
- drainage or flooding problems
- insufficient land area for treatment
- poor maintenance practices
- improper type or size of system for building use
- improper installation procedures
- improper use and operation
- irregular use of system

1993 - 1994 FUNDED PROJECTS

Congress allocates funds each year to any coastal state wishing to develop a coastal management program. When a management program has been reviewed and approved by the U. S.

PROJECT	PROJECT COST	CONTACT
THE O.C.E.A.N. PROJECT	\$ 100,372	Patricia A. Welch, FAU/Pine Jog Environmental Education Center 6301 Summit Boulevard, West Palm Beach, Florida 33415 (407) 686-6600
HABITAT RESTORATION AND PROTECTION INITIATIVE	\$ 37,553	Ed Washburn, City of Melbourne Beach 507 Ocean Avenue, Melbourne Beach, Florida 32951 (407) 724-5860
BROWARD COUNTY REVEGETATION PLAN	\$ 138,228	Russell Setti, Broward Soil and Water Conservation District 6191 Orange Drive, Davie, Florida 33314 (305) 584-1306
ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION OF CAPE FLORIDA	\$ 105,000	Edwin J. Higgins, Department of Environmental Protection Post Office Box 2660, Key Largo, Florida 33037 (305) 451-5325
NATURAL SYSTEMS AND COASTAL HABITAT RESTORATION, BARRIER ISLANDS GEO PARK	\$ 63,125	Reginald Norman, Department of Environmental Protection Post Office Box 1150, Boca Grande, Florida 33921 (813) 964-0375
COMPREHENSIVE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT/ GREENWAY PROTECTION PLAN FOR THE ST. MARKS AND WAKULLA RIVERS	\$ 60,878	Tyler MacMillan, Northwest Florida Water Management District Route 1, Post Office Box 3100, Havana, Florida 32333 (904) 539-5999
SURFACE WATER IMPROVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT (SWIM) PUBLIC INFORMATION DOCUMENT	\$ 26,963	Thomas Seal, Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399 (904) 488-0784
DEVELOPING A COASTAL MANAGEMENT EDUCATION COMPONENT FOR FLORIDA'S BARRIER ISLANDS	\$ 81,062	James Carswell, School Board of Broward County 1320 South West 4 Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33312 (305) 760-7381
POST STORM REDEVELOPMENT POLICY STUDY	\$ 323,400	Philip Flood, Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 315, Tallahassee, Florida 32399 (904) 487-1262
MCKAY BAY COASTAL BIKEWAY	\$ 45,937	Jim Valentine, City of Tampa 7525 North Boulevard, Tampa, Florida 33604 (813) 931-2628
A BOATER'S GUIDE TO RESOURCE PROTECTION IN THE INDIAN RIVER LAGOON	\$ 40,646	Amy Hart, Indian River Lagoon National Estuary Program 1900 South Harbor City Boulevard, #109, Melbourne, Florida 32901 (407) 984-4950
DUVAL COUNTY MANATEE AWARENESS PROGRAM	\$ 62,176	Dana Morton, City of Jacksonville 421 West Church Street, Suite 412, Jacksonville, Florida 32202-4111 (904) 630-3461
CESSPOOL IDENTIFICATION/ ELIMINATION PROJECT	\$ 196,367	Holly Larsen, Monroe County Planning Department 2798 Overseas Highway, Suite 400, Marathon, Florida 33050 (305) 289-2508
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR FLORIDA'S SUBMERGED CULTURAL RESOURCES	\$ 134,593	Roger Smith, Florida Department of State 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32349-0250 (904) 487-2299

Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, funds are available annually to that state for

the administration of the management program and to meet national and state coastal management objectives. The Florida Coastal Management Program is housed in the Department of Com-

munity Affairs. The staff is responsible for the preparation of the state's annual grant application to NOAA, as well as for the administration of the funds awarded.

DESCRIPTION

FINAL PRODUCT

Develop a pilot program in marine science teacher education and curriculum.

Curriculum materials reflecting appropriate marine education knowledge for the average middle school student in regular classrooms.

Establish demonstration projects for native plant revegetation within existing residential development.

Habitat restoration and preservation projects at Gemini Elementary School. A model habitat protection and landscape ordinance for a barrier island community. An environmental calendar for Melbourne Beach. A video tape of the project.

Develop a Broward County Coastal Revegetation Plan that categorizes the present conditions of Broward County coast line.

Broward County Coastal Revegetation Plan. A revegetation site along the Broward County coast line (approximately 350 yards).

Restore Cape Florida State Recreation Area (a 400-acre park) with native species after devastation by Hurricane Andrew.

Initiation of plant revegetation. Literature, exhibits and nature walks for the public. A volunteer program that allows the community to participate in the ongoing restoration effort.

Eradicate exotic plants at Cayo Costa State Park. Non-native plants eradicated, mainly Brazilian pepper, Australian pine and snake plant.

Report on results of treatment and natural systems restoration on Don Pedro, Gasparilla and Cayo Costa Islands (barrier islands).

Develop strategy built upon local and regional efforts to protect the St. Marks and Wakulla rivers and adjoining natural coastal areas from direct, cumulative and secondary impacts of development.

Land Use/Land Cover Report which reflects sensitive and threatened area identification. A Greenways Plan. A report, "Land Use and Nonpoint Source Loading for the St. Marks and Wakulla Rivers."

Develop a project to broaden support for and improve knowledge of surface water improvement and management (SWIM).

A publication describing SWIM accomplishments, as well as illustrating the intergovernmental partnerships which are resulting in water body improvements.

Develop a coastal management education program for students in grades 7-12 which will address the social, economic, and environmental issues of coastal development and resource protection.

A curriculum manual which provides an historic perspective of barrier islands, examines key habitats, and investigates the role that the islands play in the formation and function of Florida's coast, waterways and adjacent mainlands.

Develop a post-storm redevelopment policy that will result in a positive effect on Florida's beach and dune system and associated environs.

Aerial videos of counties selected as test areas. A report, "Pre-Storm Planning for Post-Storm Redevelopment: Policies and Options for Florida Beachfront Areas, Phase II."

Provide an interpretive bikeway along the coastline as an integrated phase of the McKay Bay Nature Park.

Coastal bikeway which provides coastal access, including accessibility for the handicapped, active recreation, interpretive trails, fishing outpost, wildlife observation, and panoramic views of the bay.

Develop a guide to increase boaters' awareness of their potential impacts on living resources and water quality within the Indian River Lagoon system.

"A Boater's Guide to Resource Protection in the Indian River Lagoon." The publication will be provided to the public at no charge at various locations.

Increase awareness, educate and inform residents and visitors to the Jacksonville area about the West Indian manatee.

Permanent kiosks with information panels at high-use public boat ramps. Portable indoor and outdoor information displays. A video copy of public service announcements.

Initiate efforts to eliminate cesspools and other non-compliant on-site disposal systems.

A county ordinance to specify an operating permit and enforcement procedure for septic tanks. A public awareness program to encourage voluntary conversions from cesspools to septic tanks. A status report of inspected properties.

Develop a management plan which will present the legal context of submerged cultural resources in Florida, including federal, state and local laws and regulations.

Two reports: "Management Plan For Florida's Submerged Cultural Resources;" "Submerged Underwater Archaeology in Florida: A Public Resource Guide."

1993 - 1994 FUNDED PROJECTS (CONTINUED)

PROJECT	PROJECT COST	CONTACT
DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL MARSH MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR INDIAN RIVER LAGOON	\$ 88,383	Jorge Rey, University of Florida, Florida Medical Entomology Lab 200 9 Street, South East, Vero Beach, Florida 32962 (407) 778-7200
WETLANDS REGULATORY TRACKING/ASSESSMENT	\$ 200,000	James W. Stoutamire, Department of Environmental Protection 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400 (904) 488-0130
DEVELOPMENT OF WATERSHED RESTORATION PLAN FOR ROOKERY BAY NATIONAL ESTUARINE RESEARCH RESERVE	\$ 85,138	Gary Lytton, Department of Environmental Protection 10 Shell Island Road, Naples, Florida 33962 (813) 775-8845
HYDROLOGIC RESTORATION OF SOUTH GOLDEN GATES ESTATES	\$ 93,170	Ananta Nath, South Florida Water Management District 6167 Janes Lane, Naples, Florida 33942 (813) 597-1505
STORMWATER/WATERSHED EDUCATION PROGRAM	\$ 21,073	Lloyd Baldwin, Suwanee River Water Management District Route 3, Post Office Box 64, Live Oak, Florida 32060 (904) 362-1001
MODEL COMMUNITY POST-DISASTER ECONOMIC REDEVELOPMENT PLAN	\$ 98,200	Betti C. Johnson, Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council 9455 Koger Boulevard, Suite 219, St. Petersburg, Florida 33702 (813) 577-5151
HARBOR PALMS NATURE PARK AND ESTUARY PRESERVE	\$ 100,000	Nicholas Staszko, City of Oldsmar 100 State Street, Oldsmar, Florida 34677-0100 (813) 855-4693
COASTAL PROGRAM SUPPORT	\$ 64,131	Lynn Griffin, Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 46, Tallahassee, Florida 32399 (904) 488-0784
FLORIDA KEYS MARINE SANCTUARY MANAGEMENT PLAN DEVELOPMENT	\$ 38,352	Dennis M. Riley, Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 235, Tallahassee, Florida 32399 (904) 488-3456
CUMULATIVE AND SECONDARY IMPACTS	\$ 83,094	Timothy Mayer, Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services 1317 Winewood Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399 (904) 488-4070
COASTAL NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION PROGRAM	\$ 200,000	David Worley, Department of Environmental Protection 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399 (904) 921-9819
EVALUATION OF USING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO IMPLEMENT COASTAL ZONE PROGRAM	\$ 51,193	Patricia Metzger, Florida Atlantic University 220 S.E. 2nd Avenue, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33301 (305) 355-5255
THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION FOR A SUSTAINABLE SOUTH FLORIDA	\$ 146,381	Mollie Palmer, Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399 (904) 488-1554
IMC LIAISON	\$ 158,425	Lisa George, Executive Office of the Governor The Capitol, Suite 1501, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0001 (904) 488-5551

DESCRIPTION	FINAL PRODUCT
Develop lagoon-wide management plans by identifying management areas and by developing at least three specific block management plans in these areas.	Block management plans for Oslo, Jensen Beach, and Mosquito Lagoon areas.
Support staff to develop and implement an ORACLE relational data management system and Geographic Information System (GIS).	A data base of selected information on permits issued by DEP. A GIS with capabilities to provide access to information such as: site location, permit type, size and nature of impact, types of wetlands lost.
Develop a comprehensive watershed restoration plan, targeting five primary watersheds in the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve.	Watershed Restoration Plan for Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve.
Develop a plan for restoration of the original hydrologic regime of the Southern Golden Gate Estates.	A restoration plan for the Southern Golden Gate Estates, and a final report.
Develop an educational watershed program designed for elementary school students.	A six-sheet color series for second graders. A poster (full color and line art) with background information. A portable display on stormwater.
Develop a model Community Post-Disaster Economic Redevelopment Plan to serve as a guide for an element to local post-disaster redevelopment plans.	A model Community Post-Disaster Economic Redevelopment Plan for local governments after a major disaster.
Provide access, appropriate use, provision of recreational and educational opportunities, and improvement of water quality by constructing a passive nature park.	A pedestrian accessway through the park from Maple Leaf Boulevard on the east side, to Sheffield Park on the north side. A series of nature trails and an estuarine enhancement project.
Support staff for the Florida Coastal Management Program to process internal agency coordination of federal consistency, federal survey and other coastal program documents.	A quarterly log of state clearinghouse reviews. A log of federal consistency activities.
Support staff to review management plans and provide detailed comments on the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary management plan development.	A final report on the status of development of the sanctuary final management plan.
Address cumulative and secondary impacts caused by use of conventional onsite sewage disposal systems through rule revision and evaluation of alternative technologies.	A copy of draft amendments to Ch. 10D-6, Florida Administrative Code.
Assist in the development of the Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program to enhance the effectiveness of the statewide stormwater management program.	A public information and education outreach strategy. Notices of statewide public workshops and workshop briefing paper provided. A final document for informal threshold review.
Conduct an examination of the policy costs, benefits and issues that would be involved if Florida chooses to adopt a specific technique as the basis for its participation in the Coastal Program.	Report on an evaluation of "Technique A" in Florida, which also makes recommendations for implementation.
Enhance coordination of comprehensive and effective surface water improvement and management plans and programs to prevent and correct surface water problems.	Forums for public input on issues pertaining to the Everglades ecosystem. A report which summarizes the Commission's progress.
Provide improved interagency coastal staff coordination and IMC staff support; internal agency staff communication and coordination on coastal program issues; and a single point of contact.	Briefing papers. A final progress report. Quarterly status reports by the Office of the Governor on "Save Our Everglades."

GRANTS AWARDED IN 1994

For the subgrant cycle October 1, 1994, through September 30, 1995, the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, approved 28 appli-

TITLE	CONTACT NAME/TITLE	PHONE #/FAX #	ADDRESS	AWARD AMOUNT
DEP Coastal Program Support	Griffin, Lynn Environmental Specialist	(904) 488-0784 (904) 922-5380	Florida Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000	\$ 30,000
FCMP Liaison	George, Lisa Chief Analyst	(904) 488-5551 (904) 922-6200	Executive Office of the Governor The Capitol, Suite 1501 Tallahassee, FL 32399-0001	\$ 78,900
Governor's Commission for a Sustainable South Florida	Palmer, Mollie Senior Executive Assistant	(904) 488-1554 (904) 488-7093	Florida Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Blvd. Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000	\$ 150,000
Strategic Management Initiative for McKay Bay	Valentine, Jim Landscape Architect	(813) 931-2628 (813) 931-2120	City of Tampa Parks Department 7525 North Blvd. Tampa, FL 33604	\$ 38,800
Recreational Boating Facilities (proactive/nonreg)	Burr, David Planning Director	(813) 995-4282 (813) 995-7895	Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council P.O. Box 3455 North Fort Myers, FL 33918	\$ 28,000
Navarre Beach Master	Cook, DeVann Risk Manager/Grants Coord. Santa Rosa County	(904) 994-5721 (904) 623-1331	Navarre Beach Division 6075 Old Bagdad Hwy Milton, FL 32583	\$ 40,000
Regional Strategic Coastal Management Plan for Local Government	Mitchell, Doris Regional Planner	(305) 985-4416 (305) 985-4417	South Florida Regional Planning Council 3440 Hollywood Blvd., Suite 140 Hollywood, FL 33021	\$ 37,496
Coastal Indicator System for Florida	Bergquist, Gil, PhD. Senior Mgmt. Consultant Florida State University	(904) 922-8042 (904) 487-4169	Florida Center for Public Management 118 N. Woodward Ave. Tallahassee, FL 32306-4025	\$ 64,582
Coastal Management Charrette Handbook	Cary, Daniel Executive Director	(407) 221-4060 (407) 221-4067	Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council P.O. Box 1529 Palm City, FL 34990-	\$ 63,450
Multi-agency Coalition on Florida Barrier Island Ecosystem	DeFreese, Dr. Duane Coordinator, EEL Program	(407) 633-2016 (407) 633-2029	Board of County Commissioners 2725 St. Johns Street-Building B Viera, FL 32940	\$ 36,133
Downtown Mangrove Park & Nature Study Area	Parker, Carrie Assistant City Manager	(407) 375-6010 (407) 375-6090	100 E. Boynton Beach Blvd. Boynton Beach, FL 33425	\$ 50,000
Florida's Marine Resource Information System	Ogburn, Richard F. Senior Planner	(305) 985-4416 (305) 985-4417	South Florida Regional Planning Council 3440 Hollywood Blvd., Suite 140 Hollywood, FL 33021	\$ 210,169
Beneficial Uses of Dredged Mat./St. Johns River	Brown, Michael Director of Planning	(904) 363-6350 (904) 363-6356	Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council 9143 Phillips Highway, Suite 350 Jacksonville, FL 32256	\$ 83,146
Hydrolic & Ecologic Design Tools	Arteaga, Ruben, Ph.D. Senior Hydrologist	(904) 539-5999 (904) 539-4380	Northwest Florida Water Management District Rt. 1 Box 3100 Havana, FL 32333-9700	\$ 17,750
Water Quality Monitoring & Pumping Facility Operations	Blackshear, Tom City Planner	(904) 837-4242 (904) 837-3267	City of Destin P.O. Box 399 Destin, FL 32541	\$ 30,900
Rainfall Estimation	Travis, Stephen L. Operations and Mgt. Consultant	(904) 653-8063 (904) 653-2297	Florida Department of Environmental Protection 261 Seventh Street Apalachicola, FL 32320	\$ 47,315
Construction of Coastal Plant Material Center/ Nursery	Kent, Ginny Administrative Services Director	(904) 239-7873 (904) 239-6420	Volusia County Beach 440 South Beach St. Daytona Beach, FL 32114	\$ 23,494
Post Storm Redevelopment Policy Study	Flood, Phil Environmental Specialist III	(904) 487-1262 (904) 922-7047	Florida Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Blvd. MS. 300 Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000	\$ 128,906

cations for funding. These applications were for subgrants under the Florida Coastal Management Program. The recipients include state agencies, water management districts,

universities, regional planning councils and local governments. Projects include: beach access by the construction of dune walkovers; environmental education; bikeways and

boardwalks; renourishment and restoration of the coast's fragile ecosystems; and, post-disaster redevelopment studies.

TITLE	CONTACT NAME/TITLE	PHONE #/FAX #	ADDRESS	AWARD AMOUNT
Hurricane Survival Guide for Small Businesses	Hulsey, John Regional Planner	(305) 985-4416 (305) 985-4417	South Florida Regional Planning Council 3440 Hollywood Blvd., Suite 140 Hollywood, FL 33021	\$ 30,000
Model Local Govt. Disaster Mitigation/Redev. Plan	Benz, Sheila Planning Director	(813) 577-5151 (813) 570-5118	Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council 9455 Koger Blvd., Suite 219 St. Petersburg, FL 33702	\$ 110,150
Model for Multi-Jurisdictional Coordination	Khator, Renu Professor University of South Florida	(813) 974-2345 (813) 974-0832	Department of Political Science 4202 E. Fowler Ave. Tampa, FL 33620-8700	\$ 20,000
National Estuarine Research Reserve Management Concept	Nall, Larry Environmental Administrator	(904) 488-3456 (904) 488-3896	Florida Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Blvd. Tallahassee, FL 32399	\$ 60,000
Cumulative and Secondary Impacts	Mayer, Timothy G. Environmental Specialist III	(904) 488-4070 (904) 922-6969	Dept. of Health and Rehabilitative Services 1317 Winewood Blvd. Tallahassee, FL 32399-0700	\$ 83,694
Local/Regional Impact Assessment & Federal Consistency	Joseph, Terry Environmental Planner	(904) 444-8910 (904) 444-8967	West Florida Regional Planning Council P.O. Box 486 Pensacola, FL 32593	\$ 8,000
Local/Regional Impact Assessment & Federal Consistency	Donovan, Mike Senior Planner	(904) 488-6211 (904) 488-1616	Apalachee Regional Planning Council 314 East Central Ave. Blountstown, FL 32424	\$ 8,000
Local/Regional Impact Assessment & Federal Consistency	Kiester, Charles Director of Regional Programs	(904) 955-2200 (904) 955-2209	North Florida Regional Planning Council 2009 NW 67th Place Gainesville, FL 32606	\$ 8,000
Local/Regional Impact Assessment & Federal Consistency	Brown, Michael Director of Planning	(904) 363-6350 (904) 363-6356	Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council 9143 Phillips Highway, Suite 350 Jacksonville, FL 32256	\$ 8,000
Local/Regional Impact Assessment & Federal Consistency	Sloan, Linda Planning Director	(904) 732-1315 (904) 667-1315	Withlatchooche Regional Planning Council 1241 SW 10th Street Ocala, FL 34474-2798	\$ 8,000
Local/Regional Impact Assessment & Federal Consistency	Golgowski, Gregory Deputy Executive Director	(407) 623-1075 (407) 623-1084	East Central Florida Regional Planning Council 1011 Wynore Road, Suite 105 Winter Park, FL 32789-1797	\$ 8,000
Local/Regional Impact Assessment & Federal Consistency	Keck, Ricky Program Manager	(813) 534-7130 (813) 534-7138	Central Florida Regional Planning Council P.O. Box 2089 Bartow, FL 33831	\$ 8,000
Local/Regional Impact Assessment & Federal Consistency	Lofgren, William Principal Planner	(813) 577-5151 (811) 357-0518	Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council 9455 Koger Blvd., Suite 219 St. Petersburg, FL 33702	\$ 8,000
Local/Regional Impact Assessment & Federal Consistency	Daltry, Wayne Executive Director	(813) 995-4282 (813) 995-7895	Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council P.O. Box 3455 North Fort Myers, FL 33918	\$ 8,000
Local/Regional Impact Assessment & Federal Consistency	Busha, Michael Acting Executive Director	(407) 221-4060 (407) 221-4067	Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council P.O. Box 1529 Palm City, FL 34990	\$ 8,000
Local/Regional Impact Assessment & Federal Consistency	Hulsey, John Regional Planner	(305) 985-4416 (305) 985-4417	South Florida Regional Planning Council 3440 Hollywood Blvd-Suite 140 Hollywood, FL 33021	\$ 8,000
Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution	Worley, David Environmental Specialist III	(904) 921-9919 (904) 488-6579	Florida Department of Environmental Protection 2600 Blair Stone Road Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400	\$ 200,000

COASTAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE - BULLETIN BOARD SYSTEM (CIE-BBS)

BACKGROUND

Created in 1993, the Coastal Information Exchange Bulletin Board System (CIE-BBS) is an information sharing tool designed for environmental professionals. Through the use of a computer, modem and simple telecommunications software, users can access current information, exchange electronic messages, and search various databases.

Information categories include bibliographical references to research projects; reports and newsletters; revised legislative rules; ongoing management activities; grants; and a calendar of events.

SUMMARY

The CIE-BBS can be accessed toll-free by dialing 1-800-235-4662 via modem. At the main menu, select FL for Florida. There is no charge to use the CIE-BBS, but registration is required. When accessing the CIE-BBS for the first time, the user will be asked to provide registration information. When this information has been verified, the user will be allowed access to the system.

Access through the Internet system is also available: Telnet to FedWorld.gov (or Telnet 192.239.92.201), access the Gateway System, select Gulflink, connect to Gov't sys/database #57.

A series of training sessions and instructional literature on the use and capabilities of the Coastal Information Exchange Bulletin Board System are available.

ACTION ITEMS

- Utilize CIE-BBS for intergovernmental communication throughout Florida and the Gulf states.
- Demonstrate and train interested parties throughout Florida.
- Maintain and distribute CIE-BBS informational material.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER:

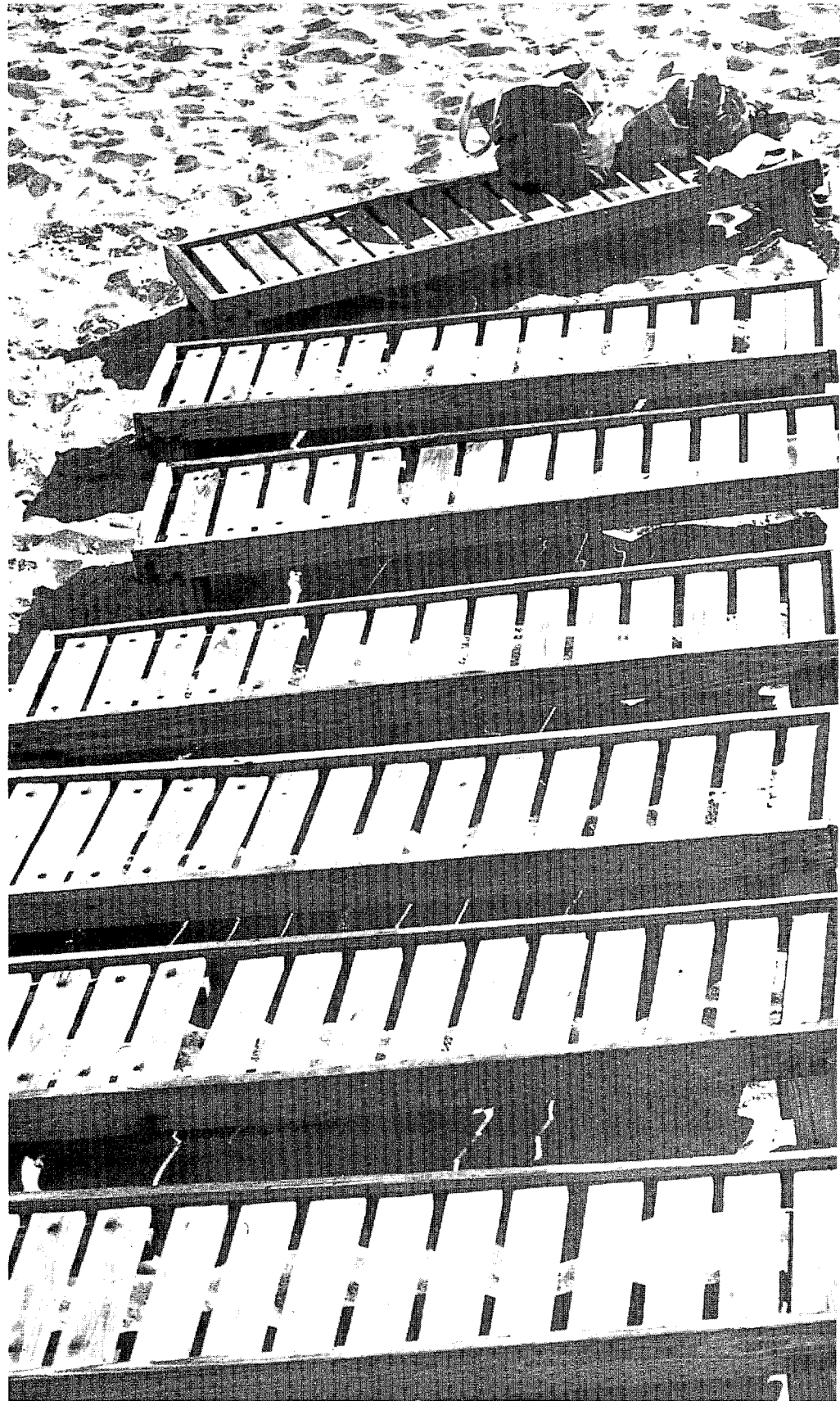
- *Coastal Currents* - Volume Three, Number One, Winter 1995
- *Coastal Currents* - Volume Two, Number Four, Fall 1994
- *Coastal Currents* - Volume Two, Number Three, Summer 1994
- *Coastal Currents* - Volume Two, Number Two, Spring 1994

INFORMATIONAL FACT SHEETS:

- Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management (CAC)
- Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA)
- Coastal Information Exchange Bulletin Board System (CIE-BBS)
- Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution
- Federal Consistency
- Florida Coastal Management Program (FCMP)
- Issue Tracking
- Public Access and Acquisition

REPORTS:

- Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management
1994 Annual Report
- Coastal Infrastructure Policy Report
- Florida Coastal Action Plan
- 1994 FCMP Project Directory



To obtain copies of any publications listed, contact the Florida Coastal Management Program, 2740 Centerview Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100, (904) 922-5438.

FCMP LEGISLATION

BACKGROUND

Coastal management planning began at the national level with the enactment of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. With the adoption of the Florida Coastal Management Act in 1978, Florida initiated its coastal management program.

In the federal act, Congress stated its intent to "develop a national program for the management, beneficial use, protection, and development of land and water resources of the nation's coastal zone." To do so, states are encouraged to develop coastal management programs tailored to specific state needs and interests. The overall goal of the program is to achieve a proper balance of resource development and protection.

SUMMARY

The federal act provides two incentives to encourage states to adopt and implement a coastal management program. The act authorizes grants to states to develop and implement their programs. The act also requires the federal government, in its discretionary actions, to be con-

sistent with approved state programs.

The Florida Coastal Management Act provides for the orderly and balanced development of Florida's coast, with full opportunity for coastal residents and local governments to participate in the planning and decision making process.

To implement a coastal management program which meets the unique needs and interests of the state, Florida interweaves the following 28 statutes to create the network of the program.

ACTION ITEMS

- Streamline legislation which makes up the FCMP during the next two years.

FCMP LEGISLATION

FLORIDA STATUTE

Chapter 119	Public Records
Chapter 120	Administrative Procedure Act
Chapter 161	Beach and Shore Preservation
Chapter 163, Part II	Local Government Comprehensive Planning
Chapter 186	State and Regional Planning
Chapter 201.02- 201.15	Excise Tax on Documents
Chapter 252	Emergency Management
Chapter 253	State Lands
Chapter 258	State Parks and Preserves
Chapter 259	Land Conservation Act of 1972
Chapter 260	Recreational Trails System
Chapter 267	Archives, History and Records Management
Chapter 288	Commercial Development and Capital Improvements
Chapter 315	Port Facilities Financing
Chapter 334	Transportation Administration
Chapter 339	Transportation Finance
Chapter 366	Public Utilities
Chapter 370	Saltwater Fisheries
Chapter 372	Wildlife
Chapter 373	Water Resources
Chapter 375	Outdoor Recreation and Conservation
Chapter 376	Pollutant Discharge, Prevention and Removal
Chapter 377	Energy Resources
Chapter 380	Land and Water Management
Chapter 381	Public Health; General Provisions
Chapter 388	Mosquito Control
Chapter 403	Environmental Control
Chapter 582	Soil and Water Conservation

CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

“There have been a few times over the last 12 months when Citizens Advisory Committee members have been asked whether Florida needs a coastal management program. Although each time the question comes as somewhat of a surprise, the response is the same: How can we survive without one? As we move into the next century, there is little argument that governments need to implement more comprehensive ecosystem management programs. To do so, it becomes increasingly important for agencies to understand the finer points that relate to the activities that they seek to govern. To manage resources properly, planners cannot make decisions in the dark; they need information. How the information is gathered and whether its quality is high enough to use are questions that must be answered.”

—MARK MASCIAROTTE
CAC VICE CHAIR

CHAIR
DR. JOYCE TAYLOR
10154 S.W. 139 Place
Miami, Florida 33186
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

VICE CHAIR
MARK MASCIAROTTE
Diana Yacht Design
703 Biscayne Drive
West Palm Beach, Florida 33401
**RECREATIONAL FISHING
AND BOATING**

DR. JAMES C. CATO
Florida Sea Grant Program
University of Florida, Bldg. 803
Gainesville, Florida 32611-0400
**PROFESSIONAL/ACADEMIC
SCIENTIST**

WAYNE DALTRY
Southwest Florida
Regional Planning Council
Post Office Box 3455
N. Fort Myers, Florida 33918-3455
REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCILS

MAGGY HURCHALLA
Martin County Commissioner
2401 S. E. Monterey Road
Stuart, Florida 34996-3397
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PAUL JOHNSON
Center for Marine Conservation
One Beach Drive, S.E., Suite 3104
St. Petersburg, Florida 33701
COASTAL CONSERVATION

WILLIAM E. LAX
Tampa Electric
Post Office Box 111
Tampa, Florida 33601-0111
ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

NANCY LEIKAUF
Florida Ports Council, Inc.
Post Office Box 10137
Tallahassee, Florida 32302
COASTAL/MARINE COMMERCE

KARL LESSARD
Captain Bee Fisheries, Inc.
809 Lime Lane
Marathon, FL 33050
COMMERCIAL FISHING

LEAH SCHAD
South Florida Water Management
1628 Boardman Avenue
West Palm Beach, Florida 33407
WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS

MEMBERS AT LARGE

DR. JOHN ADAMS
3009 Newton Drive
Pensacola, Florida 32503

ERNEST P. BOGER
Bethune Cookman College
640 Second Avenue
Daytona Beach, Florida 32115

SUE DUDLEY
Board of County Commissioners
Charlotte County Administration Center
18500 Murdock Circle
Port Charlotte, Florida 33948-1094

ALISON FAHRER
Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary
Advisory Board
Post Office Box 447
Islamorada, Florida 33036

FCMP STAFF

Ralph Cantral, Director

John Barker

Camille Coley

Jeanne Desrosiers (OPS)

Dena Dinino (OPS) *

Joy Dorst

Jaime Doubek (OPS)

James Farr

Mack Gardner

Ken Goldberg

Cassandra Gray

Yvonne Henderson (OPS) *

Rosalyn Kilcollins

Caroline Knight

L. Christine McCay

Jasmin Raffington

Sharon Runyan

Debbie Skelton

Virginia Sullivan

(OPS) Other Personnel Services

* Part time

Florida Department of Community Affairs

Florida Coastal Management Program

2740 Centerview Drive • Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100

SECRETARY

LINDA LOOMIS SHELLEY

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RALPH CANTRAL

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

JOY DORST

EDITOR/WRITER

SHARON RUNYAN

DESIGN/GRAPHICS

DAWN McMILLAN

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